

Fact Sheet

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Labor Market Report Highlights July 2015

Learn about the difference between seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted numbers [here](#).

Labor Force and Unemployment

- The July 2015 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, up from 4.5 percent in June and up from 4.4 percent in July 2014.
- The July 2015 not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Kansas was 5.1 percent, up from 4.7 percent in June, and unchanged from one year ago.
- There were 11,553 initial claims for unemployment benefits in July 2015, up from 11,329 in June and down from 12,193 in July 2014. There were 67,149 continued claims in July, down from 81,504 the previous month and down from 73,127 in July 2014.

Jobs Data

Seasonally Adjusted

- The state added 8,900 seasonally adjusted private sector jobs over the year, a 0.8 percent gain. Kansas gained 5,600 seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs since July 2014, a 0.4 percent increase.
- Seasonally adjusted private sector jobs decreased by 3,500 since last month, or 0.3 percent. Since June, the state declined by 4,300 seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Not Seasonally Adjusted

- Kansas gained 14,900 private sector jobs since July 2014, a 1.3 percent increase. The state gained 12,400 nonfarm jobs over the year, a 0.9 percent increase.
- Private sector jobs decreased by 2,600 since June, or 0.2 percent. Over the month, Kansas declined by 22,400 nonfarm jobs, or 1.6 percent.

Industry Breakdown

- Seven of the 11 major industries in Kansas reported over the year job gains. These gains were greatest in:
 - Construction gained 4,300 jobs, a 6.8 percent increase. The increase was mostly in specialty trade contractors.
 - Professional and business services increased by 2,800 jobs, a 1.6 percent gain. The gains were throughout the sector.

- Education and health services added 2,700 jobs, a 1.4 percent gain, with the majority of increases in educational services.
- Four of the 11 major industries reported statewide over the year job losses. These were greatest in:
 - Government declined by 2,500 jobs, or 1.1 percent. The losses were mainly at the local level.
 - Mining and logging decreased by 700 jobs, or 6.6 percent. The mining and logging industry includes oil and gas production.
 - Manufacturing declined by 600 jobs, or 0.4 percent. The losses were in non-durable goods manufacturing.
- Five of the 11 major industries in Kansas reported over the month job gains. The gains were greatest in:
 - Construction increased by 1,200 jobs, or 1.8 percent. The increases were mainly in specialty trade contractors.
 - Financial activities gained 300 jobs, a 0.4 percent increase. The gains were in finance and insurance.
 - Mining and logging added 100 jobs, or 1 percent.
- Six of the 11 major industries in Kansas reported a loss over the month. The losses were greatest in:
 - Government lost 19,800 jobs, or 7.9 percent. The seasonal losses were primarily within schools at the local level.
 - Education and health services decreased by 1,600 jobs, or 0.8 percent, with seasonal losses primarily in educational services.
 - Professional and business services declined by 1,500 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Losses were primarily in administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services.

Private Sector Earnings

Not Seasonally Adjusted

- Private sector average weekly earnings increased by \$11.08, or 1.5 percent, since last year, to a total of \$770.90.
- Trade, transportation and utilities increased the most in earnings since last year. Average weekly earnings in this industry increased by \$59.09, or 8.7 percent, since July 2014, to a total of \$738.48.
- Professional and business services also had notable increases. Average weekly earnings increased by \$46.96, or 5.5 percent, since last year, to a total of \$900.24.

The August 2015 Labor Report will be released on Friday, September 18.

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